may not suit an army operating in Africa, and the practical test of
manœuvres is the only means we have of deciding questions of this sort.
My object, therefore, in writing this short paper, is to suggest that some
types of mobile field kitchens be tried in our army next year, during
manœuvres. The Russians used these kitchens in Manchuria with
success, and often with great comfort and saving of labour to their men.

According to the French papers, the general consensus of opinion
amongst French officers was very much in favour of this method of
cooking the soldiers' rations, and one of the military correspondents,
I think General Pedyre, was loud in his praises of les cuisines roulantes.
In a description given in Le Matin by one of the correspondents, of
an action between the two army corps engaged in the manœuvres, the
men belonging to the one possessing les cuisines roulantes had their
dinners practically as soon as the "cease fire" sounded, which took place
at 2 p.m., whilst the men belonging to the other corps d'armée were
still seen gathering wood and trying to cook their food at 7 p.m.
Testimony such as this is very valuable, and we shall probably have a
report from our military attaché, who attended the manœuvres, on this
subject. In the meantime, however, this matter should be given due
attention, so that during our manœuvres next year our troops may be
given the opportunity of testing the practicability of these mobile field
kitchens.

In the French manœuvres two types were used—one a two-wheeled
cart fitted with shafts, having a swingletree for a second horse; the
second pattern was a four-wheeled limbered vehicle. These carts were
fitted with a furnace, and were divided into two parts—one for soup and
one for coffee, the larger cauldron having a capacity of about 170 litres,
and the smaller about 80 litres. Rations were carried in a box on which
the driver sat, and both these types were drawn by a pair of horses.

The accompanying photographs were taken at the French manœuvres,
and I have to thank the editor of Le Matin for sending me a few copies.

HORSE-SHOE SHAPED KIDNEY IN PLACE OF TWO
KIDNEYS.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. F. POYNDER.

Royal Army Medical Corps (R.).

The following case may be of interest as presenting two abnormalities
not often met with on the post-mortem table:—

Serjeant G. A. W. (aged 27, service fourteen years) was admitted
with well-marked chronic Bright's disease on June 22nd, 1908. The
urine, on admission, was highly albuminous, and never improved, though
the treatment was frequently changed in consultation with other medical
men, and death occurred on the morning of July 22nd, 1908. *Post mortem*: Rigor mortis was well marked, and the body very anemic; a large amount of fluid was found in the thorax and abdomen, also in the pericardium; there were no adhesions. The heart was much enlarged, weight 1 lb. ½ oz.; the valves were healthy. The left lung weighed 1 lb. 7 oz.; the lower half of the left lobe was congested; portions floated in water. The right lung weighed 1 lb. 3 oz. and was normal, except that it consisted of only two lobes. The liver weighed 4 lb. 3 oz., and showed nutmeg changes. The spleen, weight 7½ oz., was friable in consistence.

![Two kidneys in one horseshoe kidney. Kidney, structure throughout. Two small bits of wood inserted into bladder openings of ureter. Removed post mortem from Serjeant W., A.P.D., Bedford Military Hospital. Originals sent to Pathological Museum, Millbank.](image)

On looking for kidneys it was found that they were not in their normal position, but after some difficulty they were found as *one organ of a horse-shoe shape* in front of spine (*vide* photograph). *The bladder was normal*. Two small pieces of wood have been inserted in the two openings of the ureters in the floor of bladder in the usual position (*vide* photograph). *The pancreas was pale yellow in colour, and weighed 2½ oz.*